

NEW FROM CALIFORNIA

The Pursuit of Equality in American History

J. R. Pole

Dr. Pole seeks the meanings attached to the idea of equality by the men and women who have influenced policy and shaped the discussion from the middle of the eighteenth century to the present. He identifies conceptual categories—equality before the law, equality of political power, equality of religion and science, equality of opportunity, equality of sex and equality of esteem—and examines the emergence and interplay of these themes in the great historic controversies of the past two centuries. "A learned and penetrating study"—*Eugene D. Genovese* "J. R. Pole has illuminated a major theme of American history with learning, sympathy understanding and style"—*C. Vann Woodward* 384 pages, £8.95

Dr. Woodward's Shield

History, Science and Saire in Augustan England
Joseph M. Levine

This book describes Dr. Woodward's career in detail. The focal point of the work is Dr. Woodward's shield: its discovery, its fame and its notoriety. The author uses this complicated and richly documented event as a device through which to reconstruct the intellectual life of the Augustans. 382 pages, illus., £14.75

A Short History of the French Revolution, 1789-1799

Albert Soboul, translated by Geoffrey Symcox

This book is essentially a synopsis of Professor Soboul's interpretation of the Revolution; it is an essay in analysis rather than narrative. The author argues that the French Revolution can only be understood in terms of class struggle, and that any attempt to diminish the significance of class conflict as its motive force obscures the meaning of the events of the Revolution and renders them ultimately incomprehensible. 171 pages, cloth £9.00, Paper £1.95

The Black Homelands of South Africa

The Political and Economic Development of

Bophuthatswana and KwaZulu
Jeffrey Buller, Robert I. Rotberg and John Adams
The authors (a political scientist, a historian and an economist) provide the first up-to-date, in-depth study of two African Homelands established by South Africa as the ultimate step in its apartheid policy. 256 pages, £9.35

A Confidential Matter

The Letters of Richard Strauss and Stefan Zweig, 1931-1935
Translated by Max Knight

In 1929 Richard Strauss, future President of Hitler's State Music Council admitted "my period of creating operas has come to an end". That was before he met Stefan Zweig, a Jew. This book records their relationship from Zweig's first polite and deferential letter to Strauss's last letter, intercepted by the Gestapo. 122 pages, £6.75

Romantic Opera and Literary Form

Pefer Conrad

Peter Conrad takes issue with Wagner's well-known rule that opera ought to be music-drama. He argues that other literary forms—epic, romance, allegory, the novel—and art forms which have passed beyond words, like painting and the dance, are equally crucial to the development of opera. 186 pages, £6.60

Michiko Ito

The Dancer and His Dances
Helen Caldwell, 184 pages, illus., £11.20

Rural Small-Scale Industry in the People's Republic of China

Edited by Dwight Perkins, 266 pages, £11.25

A family and its systems

By Liam Hudson

JOHN BROCKMAN (Editor):
About Bateson
Essays on Gregory Bateson
250pp. Willwood House, £3.50.

If you work in a field of inquiry for any length of time, you are bound to wonder where its good ideas come from. In psychology, certainly, there are dozens of useful-looking notions scudding around—although only a handful take root. Some are transposed metaphors: the image of the brain as a computer, for instance. Some smart out in life diffusely, as emotions of popular culture: like the "unconscious"—which was part of everyday prattle in the late nineteenth century, long before Freud incinerated it. Others still, like Thomas Kuhn's idea of a "paradigm", are proffered in one area of academic debate, but—snapped up with avidity in another.

Formative ideas like these seem to spring into life as they are transposed from one context to another; they have in common, almost all of them, a certain generosity of outline, a buxomness that enables us to accommodate within them all those awkward details that are the inquirer's bane. They remind us that there is sometimes light at the tunnel's end, and we could not work without them. But their powers of illumination do fade; and then, gloomily, we must look for others to take their place.

It is tempting to conclude that all these "conceptual breakthroughs" are really no more than precipitations of the zeitgeist, and to consider ourselves sociologically sophisticated for saying so. On the other hand, some do seem to be invented; they appear to be the product of a single, identifiable imagination. And among these, the "double-blind" theory of schizophrenia is a case in point.

It seems that this was devised in the late 1940s by that remarkable man, Gregory Bateson. It was then lost upon by psychiatrists, on both sides of the Atlantic, Ronald Laing conspicuous among them; his *Sanity, Madness and the Family* being a landmark within this genre. But the theory itself seems to have been Bateson's. Its gist is that certain families create webs of communication within which one or more of their members becomes hopelessly trapped. Children usually, they are held in a state of unbearable tension: they are damned if they do, and damned if they don't. And it is the contradictory nature of these pressures that drives them mad.

We now suspect, I think, that the story is more complex than Bateson's theory makes it seem: that malign webs surround us all, but that some of us are more resilient to their influence than others. But no matter. His insight was a quantum leap; a genuine theoretical advance—both as a way of bringing order to research on schizophrenia, and as a step towards a more general view of our knowledge about the mind.

But how did he think of it? Happily, this collection of essays by relatives and admirers—about Bateson—suggests an answer. For in one of the essays, David Lipset sketches in something of Bateson's upbringing. And it turns out that Bateson, although a naturalized Californian, is yet another product of that great Cambridge aristocracy of the intellect; the Darwins, the Huxleys, the Comfords among them. His father, William Bateson, was a geneticist of towering distinction—indeed, it was he who coined the term "genetics". An advocate of the doctrine of Mendel, it was after Mendel that he named his son Gregory. "A sharp-tongued non-conformist", father Bateson was that familiar type among distinguished scientists: a "virulent" and "inverted" man, with dogmatic views on a wide range of topics, prejudices that his family were required to respect and observe.

In addition to his scientific prowess, father Bateson displayed intense reverence for the arts. Like other gentlemanly scientists of his generation, he built up fine collections of Old Master drawings and Japanese prints. And to his credit, he did this by means of his own disbursement of a wide range of topics, criminology and skill. But his concern for the arts went far beyond that of the collector or dilettante: painting, literature seemed to him the highest flight of which the human imagination was capable. Science, in contrast, though vital, was a shackle earth-bound; on expression less of inspiration than of duty.

What was more surprising was the place he accorded the arts in the upbringing he provided for his three sons: John, Martin and Gregory. For while curveying in them his passionate devotion to painting and literature, he believed that only games, about which he encouraged to contribute seriously to them. He pushed a little himself, but felt unable to attempt anything more committing; and he deemed that his sons were not to undertake any such attempt either. They must warship with him at the shrine, but there was no question of their becoming priests. Their destiny was to follow their father into the family firm of Science.

From Lipset's essay, we can piece together the paradoxical set of this man's mind. He was a devoted parent, yet stamped on any attempt his sons made in art or the aesthetic interests he so sedulously cultivated in them. Like his wife, Beatrice, he was a dedicated atheist, but insisted each morning that his sons should listen while he read from the Old Testament or from Bunyan. He created a sense of camaraderie with his boys, but could not bring himself to touch them: Gregory claims that the only time he remembers touching his father was in wiping his nose when he was dead.

The climate of the Bateson household was not just strenuously dogmatic; it was one of contradiction. Each tenet of parental doctrine was self-negating. He advised his eldest son John that "the great thing is to go your own way and

not to bother what other people think or say about you"; and yet he insisted that they should follow him into science, and to his father's profession of a scientist, "essentially a view of the world as a new setting, as a new set of problems, as a new set of questions, as a new set of answers, as a new set of values, as a new set of standards, as a new set of principles, as a new set of laws, as a new set of rules, as a new set of customs, as a new set of habits, as a new set of traditions, as a new set of beliefs, as a new set of opinions, as a new set of attitudes, as a new set of feelings, as a new set of thoughts, as a new set of actions, as a new set of reactions, as a new set of responses, as a new set of behaviors, as a new set of patterns, as a new set of systems, as a new set of structures, as a new set of functions, as a new set of processes, as a new set of mechanisms, as a new set of devices, as a new set of instruments, as a new set of tools, as a new set of methods, as a 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Competing on equal terms

By Max Beloff

J. R. POLE:
The Pursuit of Equality in American History
395pp. University of California Press. £8.95.

It is fitting that a work devoted to examining the way in which the concept of equality has influenced the course of American history should have had its origins in an invitation to deliver the Jefferson Memorial Lecture at the University of California, for in Jefferson's own commitment to what he believed to be a struggle for equality in a world dominated by hierarchical nations and practices, and in the ambiguities of his position when examined in the light of later ideas of what equality entails, we can find the essential elements of the great and still unresolved American dilemma.

In the ability to see a great issue in perspective and to unite the problem of public attitudes with a sustained examination of the work of legislatures and courts, these lectures challenge comparison with another set given by a visiting Englishman, this time at Harvard—the lectures which emerged in their final form as Dacey's *Law and Opinion in England*. When Dacey published that work he was approaching the end of his long tenure of the Vincent Chair at English Law at Oxford. J. R. Pole has recently been elected to the Rhodes Chair of American History and Institutions at the same university, and this magisterial contribution is a fitting way to mark his studies in this field.

While it would be wrong to suggest that Dr Pole possesses the clarity of Dacey's clarity, the attainment of which he may indeed have sacrificed some degree of subtlety—Dr Pole's new study is quite without pedantry and ranks in its learning with the best of American scholarship. Yet if it is not an easy book to read and demands for its appreciation at least some familiarity with American constitutional and legal history from before the Revolution and up to the present time, the reason is that the subject itself is extraordinarily difficult. Why this should be so will perhaps best be seen if we look once more at Dacey.

What Dacey was concerned to show was the extent to which the course of legislation in nineteenth-century Britain was affected by the impact first of "individualism"

and then of "collectivism"; he could assume that the meanings of both were not too hard to define and that the existence of parliamentary sovereignty rendered relatively facile the transition of such external impulses into positive law. In the United States the notions attached to the idea of equality—whom it encompassed, whether it referred to individuals or groups—were constantly shifting.

In addition, the laws themselves and the attitudes associated with them were not the product of a single omnipotent legislature but of the interplay of the different legislatures and courts of justice in a federal system, the whole dependent upon an eighteenth-century constitution, difficult of amendment, and subject to interpretation by Supreme Court Justices for whom the principle of *stare decisis* was something to be honoured rather than the breach than in the observance. Finally, the argument over what the Constitution prescribes has often been affected by the dubious assumption that what is needed is a return to some imagined egalitarian state of affairs during the revolutionary dawn rather than progress towards a new state of affairs more closely in harmony with contemporary moral sensibilities.

Dr Pole restricts himself with some care to his subject and makes little use of material relating to other Western societies. Yet what he has to tell us about the United States carries some profound implications for this country. For the first time Britain is facing the problems of a plural society whose structure may turn out to be as complex as that of the United States. For the first time Britain has made use of legislation to define and remedy grievances (real or alleged) of minority groups and women. We may be moving towards a federal structure, a bill of rights and even a "written Constitution".

All this may be desirable; it may even be inevitable. But what is the American experience to us? That we are entering a new era in which the courts themselves are having to play an increasing part in resolving highly charged political issues with a legal profession which has so far had no specific training for this task. It is not without interest that a book such as this, which is mainly an elucidation of legal material, has been written by a product of the Oxford school of modern history and not of the Oxford school of jurisprudence.

But the story that Dr Pole has to tell is not just a challenge to those in this country who believe that some basic legislation and the setting up of a couple of standing commissions will do all that needs to be done. It is a challenge to those who see that coloured or female citizens get their due, cupping their ears on how the due should be defined. It is also, and to no less an extent, a challenge to the conventional British belief in the likelihood of continuity providing more powerful than the forces of change. As Dr Pole points out, there has been an almost total transformation in the United States of the legal position in many of the fields with which he deals within a period of only forty years.

When the American attention was in the years of McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, even as late as the accession of Truman in 1945, in comparison with that of 1974, and when the standpoint from which the Supreme Court was obliged to view the requirements of equal protection of the law, the boundaries of equality in matters of religion and conscience, and the measurements of equality between man and man, or between man and woman, and when the principle of fairness which even the more conservative judges now regarded as constitutionally normal are compared with those of an earlier generation, the difference to a far greater transformation both in the distribution of opportunity and the obligations of government than in any period that had occurred since the American Revolution.

And this transformation in itself nurtured a variable revolution in opinion. Or, we may ask, did it? Or did government and the courts in fact run ahead of opinion, and does this fact in turn find itself reflected in some pointers towards a recent withdrawal by the judiciary in particular from some of its more exposed positions—far instance, on school "distancing" in the interests of racial balance?

The difficulty is that while it is possible when surveying the distant past to trace the course of opinion and its interaction with practice, one's approach to the affairs of one's own day is bound to be both speculative and influenced to some degree by one's own ideological stance. Writing at the beginning of this century Dacey could see many reasons why the collectivist tendency was likely to increase in strength and nothing has so far intervened to call his judgment into question. In the mid-1960s in America one could almost take it for granted that discrimination based upon colour or sex would go the way that discrimination in religion seemed to have gone with the election of the first Roman Catholic to the presidency. What could not have been foreseen, and was not, was that the definitions of discrimination might themselves alter, and that the demands made upon the state to specify them might change with time.

The total separation of church and state, instilled upon federally by the Founding Fathers, and a process of legal adaptation, have applied to the States; but did this imply that public money could not be used to purchase textbooks or give bus-rides to the pupils of parochial schools? Would insistence upon non-discrimination in the hiring of blacks or women, however rigidly applied, be sufficient to change the actual position in, say, university faculties, if blacks were less qualified or women less ambitious for the leading positions?

And if so should the state intervene by some form of positive or negative action? Similarly, on the subject of abortion, and in that case what is the answer to more qualified who are discriminated against? Must egalitarianism who have made much in the past of the unequal expenditure on education between white and black pupils now find arguments to justify unequal expenditure in the way round? They can be found, but they are not the same arguments. Does American egalitarianism demand a Constitution at should be colour-blind and sex-blind or should it be more realistic in its recognition for the reality of group differences and of claims for equality of treatment and for respect or esteem, not in regard to individuals belonging to particular groups but in regard to the groups considered as entities in their own right? The idea of the melting pot as much a matter of the past as that of a stratified society with Wasp at the helm? Does scepticism about the nature of qualities of race or sex and the reproduction of much social ruling out of court any willingness to consider groups rather than individuals as the recipients of rights under the constitution? And what is our evidence for believing that on the subject of income, the last word has been said?

Yet the perplexities of the subject, emphasized by the Bakke case, are not isolated. It is of the essence of Dr Pole's analysis that equality was an ambiguous notion from the beginning—even before anyone conceived of it transcending the boundaries of race and sex. It entered American thinking as part of the recruitment felt by a colonial society against the power which it appeared to be held by the representatives of the mother country. It was the equality between Englishmen and the thought to be guaranteed by their constitutional and legal inheritance and unaffected by the oceanic barrier which the colonists claimed for themselves.

But it was not an egalitarian sentiment in the modern sense; the colonial society without some of the distinctive marks of a stratified society (hereditary titles, for instance) was nevertheless not a society of equals, far from it. And the equality demanded was not equality before the law and in the making of laws—the point over which the break came—and in the more abstract realm of esteem.

After the separation, there was a breakdown of some of the original stratification by class symbolized by the extension of the franchise, and more vividly by the populist rhetoric and manners of Jacksonian democracy. Yet this was never accompanied except in some restricted circles in the embryonic trade unionism of an embryonic industrial America by any serious demands for the equality of property or income.

Tocqueville saw equality as the leading idea in American democracy; it was equality in the sense of legal and political rights—still unachieved in Europe—and in the more intangible sense in which what was right and good was settled by the opinions of the common man and not by those of some recognized and recognizable elite. The emergence of religious pluralism as the norm was part and parcel of this development.

The main reason why egalitarian ideas did not, as in Europe, move towards the economic and social domain was the devotion of Americans not to equality of possessions but to equality of opportunity. Jefferson was wary of inherited inequalities, but did not suppose that men were equal in talent, nor did he think that society could afford not to select its members given the incentives likely to lead to their fullest use. His education policy was, as Dr Pole shows, a highly selective one, and in the eyes of egalitarians, a highly elitist one. The business of democracy was to select everyone got the prize but that no one began the race at a disadvantage. In that society personal incentives were real; they had been active in the founding of the colonies—it did not require the Revolution to make ambitious Americans; and the Revolution advanced, sanctioned and provided formal cover for the advance of a vast range of proto aspirants. Only the untidy could reconcile this to the formal requirements of equality in law and politics.

Of course the degree of upward social mobility, however much facilitated by the resources of a new continent, was always something of an illusion. Rags to riches, though the American dream, remained the exception not the rule. And the rise of ethnic democracies—the Athenian for instance—there was the underpinning by the labour of those who did not fully or at all share in the material or the psychological distinctions of the society—slaves in the South, successive waves of immigrants in the North, beginning with the Irish.

Jacksonian democracy did not propose in any positive way to alter this situation, only to see that government did not by the use of its powers of patronage and the granting or facilitating of economic monopolies add artificial handicaps to the natural ones. In Jackson's own words: "Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, or education, or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions."

Nevertheless, as Dr Pole shows, the idea of equality itself was a powerful weapon in the hands of those who sought to extend opportunity to groups not within the original disposition. Neither religious nor ethnic prejudice could sustain barriers against the extension at least of the original access to a legal and political equality. The immigrant communities from Europe were absorbed into the system through a combination of economic and political needs and pressures. It was admittedly easier for whites and for those whose ancestors had not been in servitude, but the Americans who in 1976 celebrated the nation's bicentennial could point to the fact that where, after long delays and at the cost of a major civil war, all had the protection of the laws and the

privilege of the vote and the intervention of the courts, vote rendered more equal on the political scene of equal districts. The path towards achievement is perhaps undeniably the "liberal" variety who accept criticisms of their own society by the spokesmen of those whose citizens enjoy neither equal protection of the law nor the right to have a say in the destinies. It was an achievement without difficulty and not men who did not fully understand what they were doing would have the consequences of their actions.

Dr Pole's examination of legislative history of the United States and its fifteenth amendment, for instance, is a suggestive detail in this. As he says, the almost white assumption of the Negro facilities had the effect of facilitating the passage of the reforms by speeding the danger of social consequences. The white assumption of the Negro facilities had the effect of facilitating the passage of the reforms by speeding the danger of social consequences.

But this was not the last irony inherent in the history of equality. The individuals of the philosophy of the generations of Americans assumed a high degree of dogmatism in the popularization of the doctrine that the rights of the Negroes were not interdependent, each bearing with him his rights. Disestablishment of religion did not mean the end of religious divisions; the religious divisions might lead to a non-theological religion, but the religious divisions might lead to a non-theological religion.

Yet it would be a pity if these ironies were to cause The Dilemma of Democracy to be ignored by those who do not share its author's prejudices; for they perhaps have the most to gain from reading it. It is a work of his argument Lord Hailsham's central thesis is that we have to choose between two different theories of government, each of which claims to be liberal and democratic; the first is the theory of centralised democracy, known to us as elective dictatorship, and the second is "the theory of the doctrine of federalism under law". It is the displacement of the second conception of government by the first which is the cause of our political difficulties.

Placing as it does such weight on the strong opinions of British statesmen, it is always been potentially subject to the dangers of elective dictatorship. Whig theory sought to reconcile effective government with the idea of the rule of law, and more importantly, by asserting the supremacy of the Commons, not of a two-chamber Parliament, one chamber of which could act as a check on the other. Mr Powell and Mr Jenkins, for different reasons, both seek to maintain the untrammelled power of the Commons, are only able to do this by their position in the constitutional thinking by maintaining the ideal of the sovereignty of Parliament with the sovereignty of the House of Commons.

The possibility of an elective dictatorship has thus been present for some time, but it is only comparatively recently that the actuality has come to be seen as other than remote. More particularly, experience of the years 1974-76 has made it clear that an administrative commission to support of a little over one quarter of the electorate is able to pass legislation approved by an even smaller minority, the absence of any constitutional check on the government of the day is a reality, and the individual citizen is vulnerable to the whims of the government. The doctrine of centralised democracy has increased the power of governments by allowing them to undermine independent authorities, and the individual citizen is vulnerable to the whims of the government. The doctrine of centralised democracy has increased the power of governments by allowing them to undermine independent authorities, and the individual citizen is vulnerable to the whims of the government.

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Whiggism at Westminster

By Vernon Bogdanor

LORD HAILSHAM:
The Dilemma of Democracy
Diagnosis and Prescription
238pp. Collins. £4.50.

PETER CALVO-CORESSI:
The British Experience 1945-1975
252pp. Bodley Head. £6.50.

Introducing a volume of poems which he published in 1958, Lord Hailsham remarked: "On the whole, I think that I have been blessed for my virtues and praised for my faults." If so, he has surely been blessed by a powerful and challenging critique of the working of the British government, in peppered with statements likely to confirm the view that he is merely a reactionary eccentric whose opinions are safely ignored. As he claims, for instance, that Communism and Fascism are the natural offspring of two related humanist philosophies, utilitarianism and legal positivism, and he grumbles that in the world of universal franchise, the power has been taken by the masses; and he complains that the Commons will retain the right to choose the government. But it will no longer have the unilateral right to legislate, and it will be compelled to share its legislative power with a reformed Second Chamber elected by proportional representation. This new upper house would, since its members would their position to election, rather than to hereditary succession or nomination, be able to use its power of delay, thus ensuring that government by the strongest organized minority was made compatible with majority opinion.

This would all leave open, however, the issue of the protection of minorities. For there could, of course, be no guarantee that the majority would necessarily be the tolerant or wise majority. Lord Hailsham therefore advocates a written constitution with a Bill of Rights; he would obviously prefer a written constitution, but it would not necessarily need to be entrenched if it was to prevent inadvertent encroachments on liberty, and it might well serve to deter a government from deliberate encroachment.

To deal with the evils of over-centralization, Lord Hailsham proposes a radical devolution of power from Whitehall, not only to Scotland and Wales, but also to English regional assemblies. He presents the case for devolution in a candid and powerful way, and shows that the central argument for devolution to Scotland is not the alleged exploitation of Scotland by England, but the unsatisfactory nature of government arrangements in Scotland.

Lord Hailsham's constitution is a model composed of inter-related parts, and it ought to be appraised as a whole rather than piecemeal. The best way to do this is to consider the ideas of the rule of law, and more importantly, by asserting the supremacy of the Commons, not of a two-chamber Parliament, one chamber of which could act as a check on the other. Mr Powell and Mr Jenkins, for different reasons, both seek to maintain the untrammelled power of the Commons, are only able to do this by their position in the constitutional thinking by maintaining the ideal of the sovereignty of Parliament with the sovereignty of the House of Commons.

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might not prove an effective check on the Commons, and it might be difficult to attract individuals to the right office to serve; if, on the other hand, the powers of the reformed upper house were increased, then it might claim a stronger mandate than the Commons and provoke continual constitutional crises, with the co-existence of two powerful elected chambers providing, in Bagehot's words, the "maximum impediment" to good government.

Lord Hailsham could perhaps overcome this objection by allowing for the use of the referendum in cases where two houses disagreed. This would allow the Commons to retain its supremacy, but only where it had the support of a majority of the electorate. It is difficult otherwise to see how a disagreement between the two chambers of Parliament could be resolved. A more serious criticism might be that Lord Hailsham's constitution entails the destruction of a large number of traditional landmarks which already possess a certain kind of legitimacy. In the interest of creating a new and more certain focus of authority, yet such

Waste in Whitehall

By C. H. Sisson

LESLIE CHAPMAN:
Your Disobedient Servant
206pp. Chatto and Windus. £3.50.

I laughed a good deal, at several points, on reading *Your Disobedient Servant*. This would, perhaps, not be the reaction the author would hope for, though there may be more of it than he would reckon with, among his more knowledgeable readers—much of it sympathetic, some of it perhaps a little cruel. The tone must depend on the reader's own experience of management and being managed, whether in the Civil Service or elsewhere. Perhaps here I was rather more than a reviewer should normally do.

It happens that I have had some experience of hating my betters in the Civil Service and, of course, getting the worst of it. Did I inquire what possible justification there could be for one more Under Secretary post of the second echelon, which was removed from my job to one in which it would not be my business to ask such awkward questions? Did I draw attention, in articles in the *Spectator*, to some of the wider follies of the post-Fulton regime? I was rather more than a reviewer should normally do.

Mr Chapman's crucial experience was in a regional organization. He entered what was then the Ministry of Works in 1939, as an Executive Officer, was early in the war, and ended (paraphrasing) as regional director. He seems to have been an extremely good one. He sent out survey teams, the first of which, after looking at the Royal Army

authority as our existing institutions possess depends, in part at least, precisely upon their being such familiar and easily recognizable landmarks.

Lord Bryce once described the House of Lords as "the oldest institution, reaching back beyond the Norman Conquest, and beyond King Alfred, into the shadowy region of Time and Mystery. It is easy to mock such language, but how is it possible for a Conservative such as Lord Hailsham to believe that hallowed symbols of legitimacy can be attached overnight to new and unfamiliar institutions? It is especially instructive to notice how he is compelled to switch to an unaccustomed terminology in describing his new constitution—Second Chamber, rather than House of Lords, a division of power in place of parliamentary supremacy. These are conceptions wholly alien to the historical development of government in Britain, and Lord Hailsham may therefore find it rather difficult to persuade his fellow Conservatives to accept the solutions propounded in what is, nevertheless, an immensely stimulating book.

Peter Calvo-Coressi has written a

more sober book, with very different virtues. *The British Experiment* offers less a history of the post-war period than a series of reflections on some of its central themes. It discusses economics, politics and foreign affairs and its judgments are generally sound and reliable, so that it can be recommended with confidence to an intelligent layman anxious to form an accurate and realistic impression of events. The most interesting section of the book is his conclusion, "Notes Towards a Definition of Britain", where Calvo-Coressi reaches his robustly optimistic verdict that the weaknesses of Britain are weaknesses in a tough structure. For the failure of the hopes of the post-war years has not been able to dent the political maturity of the British people, so that

British democratic instincts and institutions remain intact—and this may well be the single most important feature of the British case. Without them Britain would be unrecognizable which it is not. That such a judgment would be found insufficiently radical by Lord Hailsham is a measure, perhaps, of the modern constitutionalists' dilemma.

much as would be likely in most organizations. The trouble seems to have been that his sense of mission went beyond that. By the end of 1972 it was becoming increasingly apparent that these economies were not acceptable in the rest of the department and was becoming convinced that things were unlikely to change. . . . At directing level some differences of opinion are to be expected and an organization which functions without them is suspect. This is not true of differences which go deep and wide. . . . It seemed to me that my choice lay between accepting the department's views or leaving the Civil Service. I had always had at the back of my mind the possibility of retiring in my mid-fifties."

Dwelling on these matters, presumably in Llanwrdo from which this book is dated, Mr Chapman cautions a programme of reform extending to guesses far beyond his actual experience. He has some things of interest to say about such subjects as the Treasury, Exchequer and Audit Department, the Public Accounts Committee, the House of Commons, but he would probably have written a more effective book if he had confined himself to his main story.

On some subjects Mr Chapman is a little ingenious. One cannot know the rights and wrongs of the particular histories related, but when one reads of the regional director spending "a productive hour" with a Parliamentary Secretary, or of alleged "categorical instructions" issued by the same Junior Minister, one becomes reflective. Or even when one reads how Mr Silkin visited my Reading headquarters and spent the whole day with us not leaving the room until well after six o'clock that evening, and only then because he had another ministerial duty to perform."

And while it is true that "press, radio and television" have a role to play in revealing the truth, it is also true that they may at times distort ministers in ways which cannot always be judged to be in the public interest. But then, the public interest? That is the difficulty. In practice, the Civil Service is much more responsive than Mr Chapman gives it credit for to the reigning misconceptions which define that interest. At any one moment the Civil Service is engaged in the operations of the Civil Service Department under Sir William (now Lord) Armstrong are now largely discredited, but he was a fashionable man in his time. One imagines that now that the time has come, others are making their careers out of attempting to clear up the mess. After that. . . . Let us hope that there will always be a supply of people of curiously unbending common sense, like Mr Chapman, to manage their bit of the pile as best they can, in the circumstances.

There is one oddity about the book which is of some general interest. The publisher wishes to make it known that Mr Chapman has declined to accept payment of any kind for *Your Disobedient Servant*. Some of the funds thus made available might have been used in providing an Index.

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TLS Commentary

The paradoxes of Piranesi

By John Bender

Piranesi sustains a major artistic reputation through prints alone. His choice of medium signals that prime requisite of greatness, which is to know instinctively what one needs. For him, as for Dürer, the sculptural act of making plates for printing transfigured a brilliant but otherwise constrained visual imagination. This is the conclusion I would draw from the Arts Council's show of Piranesi's work, which will remain in the Hayward Gallery until June 11 in commemoration of the bicentenary of the artist's death. It is far from being the formal thesis of the exhibition.

This astute gathering of 357 artefacts illustrates every facet of Piranesi's career as etcher, draughtsman, archaeologist, controversialist, and visionary architect, the progenitor of a grandiose, eclectic neo-classicism in design that would devolve through many generations from the eighteenth century onwards. Piranesi's drawings, particularly relevant to any judgment on the nature of his talent, are profusely represented at the Hayward, where a large number from the Pierpont Morgan Library's great collection join diverse others from all over the world. They are spread about and awkward of access, yet they establish at a stroke this exhibition's major stature. Even his one executed building, S. Maria del Priore, is present in huge photographic blow-ups which recur throughout the exhibition, reminding us of his life-long desire to be considered an architect. This amazingly plastic structure, together with a marvellous array of Piranesi's actual copper plates from the *Calcoграфия Nazionale* in Rome, seems in the leading evidence that his intention was, paradoxically, sculptural.

The prints themselves are of course the chief evidence. The early (first) series of his *Prisoni* or *Carceri* are meditative essays concerned with a paradoxical interplay between gargantuan architectural masses and a light schizoid manner of etching, which show his intuition—possibly even his conscious awareness—that his chosen subject-matter was not in perfect congruence with the medium of etching. This intuition produced masterpieces of a private, transient character, and Piranesi's resolve the paradox in favour of the monumental plasticity that is the hallmark of his *Views of Rome*. But even in the stupendous "Foundations of Hadrian's Mausoleum" (the illustration on the poster advertising this exhibition), where literally the art of the plate becomes a mountain of rusticated masonry, vestiges of the same intuition unconquered by Piranesi's technical virtuosity.

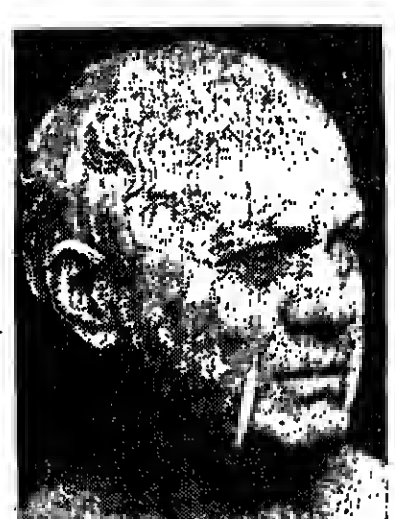
I believe the intrinsically paradoxical act of cutting into metal so as to create a graphic image is akin to the font of vitally outwiring Piranesi's greatest works. The exhibition provides a wonderful opportunity to test this proposition across several of the vases and other ancient decorative sculptures that Piranesi both sold in English travel and did up into prints as set forth in *Le Vasi*. To multiply the etching almost inevitably produces plastic forms that the sculptor's marble originals from Rome itself. More centrally, the show's juxtaposition of his drawings with his prints indicates that the usual classification of Piranesi as a print-maker is correct. He was a great etcher but just a significant draughtsman in other media—no slight thing in a period of great drawing.

Now that I have seen the exhibition, most of the drawings have, for me, the status of pleasurable elegant supporting documents. The prospect for S. Maria del Priore is uniquely enlightening in this respect since they were intended to be schematic renderings: they have none of the sculptural vitality through which the building and its decoration make their impression. Piranesi's first biographer, Blanton, was right: the master perceived this too but admired the drawings and deplored the building. Piranesi

appears to have unleashed a plastic force during the actual construction, just as he reserved creative energy to the last when designing a copper plate. Another early biographer, Legrand, reports Piranesi as having said, "can't you see that if my drawing were finished my plate would become nothing more than a copy while, on the contrary, I create the impression straight on to the copper making an original". That is my entire argument.

The exhibition is at once more and less comprehensive than the conclusions I have drawn from it. Since its explanatory labels advance a thesis, as well as placing the exhibits in approximate chronological order, the show moves with an expository directness summarized by John Wilton-Ely, the organizer of the exhibition and author of its excellent catalogue, in introducing his historically reasoned view of Piranesi.

The opening two sections explore the artist's formative experiences in the contrasting environments of his native Venice and adoptive city of Rome. . . . Then follows a survey of his career as a master of etching in transforming the engraved *vedute* into a series of powerfully charged images which conditioned the conception of Rome for countless generations. Archaeology—the central activity and motivating force in Piranesi's life from the early 1750s onwards—is represented in the next section with the inventory *Antichità Romane*. . . . In



Portrait bust of Piranesi by Joseph Nollekens (in the Accademia di S. Luca, Rome).

the 1760s Piranesi inevitably became caught up in the Greco-Roman controversy and the resulting artistic tensions which are reflected in the dramatically re-fashioned plates of the *Cerchi di Minerva*. . . . led Piranesi to fashion a highly idiosyncratic system of design based on a broad eclecticism. Two inter-related sections feature the application of this consciously modern style to two architectural commissions and various works of applied and decorative art. . . . By the 1770s . . . these original principles of composition of objects to the restoration of antiquities—represented by selection of objects in the exhibition. . . . The concluding section, devoted to the legacy of Piranesi's imagery for Romanticism, touches upon the fields of topography, design, the architectural imagination, and, most significantly, the world of literature.

This adds up to the largest exhibition yet devoted to Piranesi. Although aesthetic judgments must govern any selection of individual art objects—indeed the very decision to honour Piranesi rather than some other artist or architect who died in 1778 is an aesthetic judgment—Mr Wilton-Ely is primarily concerned with historical sequences and interrelations. He insists upon Piranesi's achievement as being that of a man driven by an "overriding sense of vocation" as a mediator between the heritage of the past and the needs of his own era. Thus the exhibition while offering occasion to compre-

hend brilliant etchings, tends to demand rather too stridently that we understand Piranesi's greatness as deriving from his historical position, his sense of mission, and his influence on the art of his own and later generations. If his career is conceived in this way, Piranesi's choice of the copper plate as his chief artistic medium can be taken as signifying didactic intent rather than as one of those rare accommodations by imaginative genius of the mere physical materials of nature that so astonish us in great art.

Mr Wilton-Ely's selection of objects and his orifications of judgment generally are quite sensitive, so none of this is really to blame him: the imperatives of historical understanding require us to register scores of lesser items in order to comprehend the merit of relatively few. By insisting that we view Piranesi as a whole historical being, he provides an intellectual framework for aesthetic judgments of the kind with which I began; that one feels impelled to make them is a measure of his success. In this respect, a book of plates nor any sequence of visits to museums can approach the impact of a great exhibition. Certainly I have understood the drawings less completely in the intimate setting of museum study rooms than at the Hayward, and of course reproductions in books inevitably flatten out the differences among works of art.

The sheer mass of visually detailed material in this exhibition continually urges us along towards forces which can, upon reflection, form into conclusions about the value of Piranesi's work. It is easy to personify him: "The Rembrandt of ruins," said his biographer Blanton. It is easy to imply that his Roman *vedute*—no less than the antiquities he sold to English nobles in the 1770s—were the work of a huckster catering to dilettantes. Etching, since it produces multiple originals, would be an obvious choice of medium for such an entrepreneur. It is perhaps no accident, given the persistence of these allegations, however, that the title of the exhibition of Piranesi held in highest esteem since the Romantic period have remained those most manifestly private in character—though they were least valued in his own lifetime—the *Cerchi di Minerva*.

Piranesi's capacity to sustain an exhibition on the scale of this one 200 years after his death lays out in thought in rest. The objects and facts displayed disprove them point by point. Probably he did learn something about total contrast by studying Rembrandt in a Roman collection, but his genius was to fuse a personal style out of the great tradition of etching, which was reacting its apex when he was in his teens and twenties, and the good Roman tradition of the *vedute*, which was ripe for an infusion of real talent. It is true that he started with small pieces of work for Roman publishers of guide books and souvenir prints, but his invention of the large-scale *vedute* was the product of a passionate interest in archaeology and an ambition for modern architecture to equal that of ancient Rome. He used the form to disseminate archaeological detail far beyond the needs of the vast majority of his tourist customers. The visual texture of the etchings, as applied to the drawings, indicates that far from they approached the sculptural force of real architecture, while at the same time possessing advantages for didactic purposes of easy and widespread publication. Had he worked in marble instead of copper plates, Piranesi might never have been recognized by the Society of Antiquaries of London, which in 1757 made him an Honorary Fellow for his archaeological achievements in the *Antichità Romane*.

In one of Piranesi's views of the Forum of Augustus, the artist is depicted as the founder of the Academy of St. Luke, which he occupies with reading the legend that he fails to notice the pyramid looming, mountainously over him. Visitors to large, historically controversial exhibitions, as well as those who select and exhibit them, are in danger of doing the same. To



The facade of S. Maria del Priore, from John Wilton-Ely's book and Art of Giovanni Battista Piranesi.

elicit Piranesi's various works equal the weight in the scales of aesthetic merit, just as they continue to provide space on walls or in catalogue entries, is potentially as treacherous as a way of superseding the art itself, and information normalizes variations in quality: since the labels all have equal aesthetic merit, they tend to imply that the art they hover to assist does not.

A large show of Piranesi probably led to argue his historical importance in order to forestall allegations of presentism; and Mr Wilton-Ely partly avoids the dangers that concern me by situating a few plates under drawings as exceptional in their particular categories. Still, the exhibition does not present an aesthetic response to Piranesi which even approaches the cohesiveness of his historical argumentation. By contrast, the Royal Academy, though otherwise less ambitious, did seek to place the drawings in a framework of connoisseurship and in a general order of merit. Though it attracted fire for being too dryly academic in the process, it provided the novice with

same notion of how to see the works visually and put a discernible viewer at bay with whom to contend.

Mr Wilton-Ely's personal nature, that of the lecturer, is more than a little more than that of the historian, museum-based connoisseur, quibbles—which more or less lend themselves to a book exhibition—permeate the *Views of Rome*. Just published from the exhibition catalogue, it is a nicely written text full of facts, and its large plates illustrate the *Vedute di Roma* in their approximate order of merit. The volume is a scholarly contribution to the assessment of Piranesi and is early in this century.

There is something ignominiously about the names the English language has found for our common garden weeds. You need only eye, or even better, ear, the weeds, and you will find them at once the most repellent and need not expect any quarter should they dare to break surface in the midst of all the euphonious beauties of the herbaceous border. Yet for the infant weed that grows at the base of the Sweet William, not the dignity of the Latin generic name of the *Antirrhinum* and the epithet *patens* (battered formations does not boost his weeds, he polioles; for, for the sake of the only the garden to the bottom of the garden, there to view a thriving Willow Herb. The sordid names by which weeds are called invite their unfeeling desecration. Only a job with a hoe could possibly wait a growth so base and polyphonic as to be generally known as the Swamp Lovewort. Who will delay for an instant dash to the garden to see the Creeping Charley, a horticultural anomaly which is unpoliticant as it is

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The Shrew's revenge

By Lorna Sage

Audiences of *The Taming of the Shrew* at Stratford are in for a diverting first ten minutes. The show to start with, is an elegant, pastel-painted box, complete with a green view into an Italian garden. "That's funny," muttered a lady behind me thickly. "I've never seen a proscenium arch here before." "It is modern dress, isn't it?" She need not have worried: just when everyone has had time to develop a thorough dislike for the smug little box, there is the unmistakable noise of someone making a scene, and Jonathan Pryce, looking a trifle out of place, is pursued in the front of the auditorium by an outraged usherette. He leaps on to the stage (everyone has now got the idea), "don't touch" the scenery, "fuses" the lights and generally tears the picture-frame apart, in a euphoric ritual of liberation.

It is beautifully done (the rest of the cast rushing round in address, helping the stage manager etc), and works very well, even if it is hard to believe that Stratford would ever employ such a shrewish usherette. As a way of dealing with one of Shakespeare's more elaborate and mysterious early pieces of "induction"—dramatic Christopher Sly, counted into believing he is a lord, and forced to watch the play—it seemed altogether ingenious and intelligent. And it imports the right degree of sketchiness to the "real" set: a bleakish assemblage of ladders and levels inhabited by comestrip Italians. Jonathan Pryce goes off to get into character for the rich, and the business of the play proper begins in motion.

As the programme notes announce, director Michael Bogdanov is mainly interested in two themes: the image of man the humanist, and the female reflection of that, women as chattels. He has made over Shakespeare's *Petruchio* (always over the top) into a character who rather too insistently plucks out place names as if to prove he had not got the geography right (a veritable Italian as a Third World tourist, with petty domestic details in his morning coats wheeled down in dowries. You can see the man as a solid, plural power bloc,

while the women are June, foxy in dividuals, competing with each other as well as battling fathers and husbands. Woman is singular: Paolo Dionisotti as Katharina decidedly so. She looks tremendous; laundress, her frizzy brush of hennaed hair cut in a sort of wedge, so that although the play doesn't offer her a much scope for establishing just what a shrew is, you know very well thirty seconds after her first entrance, skiny and quivering in on ecstasy of humiliation over her father's efforts to marry her off—"is it your will to make a stale of me among these mates?"

For all that, it takes the production a fair time to get back to the level of the opening, partly because of the sheer amount of machinery involved in the sublimous surrounding all-pervasive Bianca (very well done by Zoe Lister-Jones, a sly, slithering bitch). With the central wooing scene, however, it gathers pace again, and you get an appropriately paradoxical sense of liberation as Katharina and Petruchio (not only Katharina, but Petruchio himself, and Jonathan Pryce allows a weary edge of self-

the bargain they strike, he gambles for the money ("I come to wife it wealthily in Padua") and the sport, she becomes his steamroller tactics, let her off the hook her hysterical spinsterhood has hung her up on for all to see. The wedding that ends the first half is thus played as glorious (anti) climax: everyone standing around with umbrellas waiting for a groom who finally arrives to make a brutally frank speech about chateaus, and tinnies to insult his bride in about six different positions. Jonathan Pryce does Petruchio here Groucho Marx style, helped out by Ian Charleston who, as his sidekick Tranio, does a more than possible impression of Harpo. Very funny, except that the lady in question is not a pious, tough, sentimental Margaret Dumont.

This means that the second half is altogether less fun. The play's images of hunting and the analogies between the techniques for taming a hawk and taming a woman (cold, hunger, lack of sleep) are placed in the foreground. Petruchio not only tames Katharina, but Petruchio himself, and Jonathan Pryce allows a weary edge of self-

The taste of tyranny

"The Arts under Napoleon", an exhibition which is on at the Metropolitan Museum in New York until July 30, is a brilliant anatomy of stylistic dictatorship. Repressive regimes of the left tend to turn art into public, but repressive regimes of the right favour the opposite: domination, and make politics into art. Napoleon legitimized himself by classifying himself. He turned his empire into a museum, removing the Apollo Belvedere and the Sistine Madonna to the Louvre, and sleeping in Louis XVI's bed in the Tuilleries attended by busts of Brutus, Demosthenes, Alexander and Frederick the Great. In the Imperial museum, each acquisition is a trophy of war: Napoleon's Egyptian campaign of 1798-99 excited a revival of the Greek style, represented in the exhibition by a table of neoclassical marble to imitate Aswan granite, or a pyramid-shaped cabinet for medals. Dictatorship is the political version of aestheticism, since the dictator wants to re-embody the world in his own image, and make the transformation in art: hence

Napoleon's painstaking commissions to painters, sculptors, metalworkers and silk-weavers; hence too, later, the association between Hitler's Empire and the opera—the Third Reich annexed Bayreuth, and turned squabbles about scenic design into matters of high politics.

Napoleon made style a uniform, which was applied indifferently to furniture and clothing, guns and snuff boxes, wine caskets and musical instruments. He decreed that court dresses must be of Lyons silk, and prohibited costume shows. He elaborated a symbolism of colour, favouring purple and amaranth because it was an emblem of immortality. In his introduction to the exhibition catalogue, James David Draper argues that the Neapolitan style has masculine and feminine facets, even even though the objects were defined by art. The masculine objects are triumphal, like the Victory column, the fluted clock presented by Napoleon to Valdes, or the scabbard of Joachim Murat, which was inscribed with coral and mother-of-pearl in tribute to his kingdom of

Naples. The feminine objects are luxurious and erotic: a lace coverlet illustrated with Diane's approach to the sleeping Endymion, belts of Agree or Agate and pearls, lengths of upholstery silk. Napoleon made feminine grace as compulsory and as political as masculine bravery. When he left for Poland in 1806 he devoted Josephine and her regime to keep Paris from demoralization. Tolstoy instructed them on his behalf, "Ladies, this is no laughing matter; the Emperor insists that you amuse yourselves."

This stylized colonization of the private life is best exemplified by Neapolitan beds. The exhibition contains a drawing of coupled twin beds, with balding which suggest that the sleeper is not inert but aiming to stentorian. The dictator likes to think himself immune to the prostration of sleep. Tyrants, in keeping Paris from demoralization, workers, enjoying the exercise of power in the hours when the rest of the world is relaxed and unaware. Napoleon had himself painted by David labouring over the legal code at 4.15 in the morning, and complimented the painter for showing him "at work while my subjects sleep".

Encasing others in style, like a uniform, Napoleon himself retired into the fixity and immutability of the icon. The Countess de Remusat looked like an antique medallion which is cunningly apt, for the dictator cultivates a one-dimensional self-image. David called the Emperor's head "beautiful as antiquity". The problem of which Napoleon's tyrannical physical grotesquerie, which comically humanizes them. In Leni Riefenstahl's film of the Berlin Olympics, the speedy sprinter-Ellis is shown in comparison with the Apollonian gymnasts. Nevertheless, these demonic Napoleons try their hardest: Idl Amlin has recently placed an order for thousands of T-shirts emblazoned with his own image, rather as Napoleon's sister superintended a factory at Cerrera which turned out marble busts of the Emperor copied from originals by Canova and Chaudet.

Finally, the dictator becoming a victim of the art he creates for his own glorification. Thus Hitler to his bunker, surrounded by his horde of Wagner manuscripts, suddenly sets out the figure of *Götterdämmerung* and thus humiliated, Napoleon's downfall can be narrated as the obsolescence of a style. At the Metropolitan, the concluding exhibit is a steel engraving after Carl von Stieubecker studying Napoleon's vicissitudes by the career of his celebrated black hat which is shown eight times over in various conditions of cocky optimism and bedraggled decrepitude—reposing on laurel at Austerlitz, soggy withered upon the shores at Fontenoy, and finally, in the Emperor's hand, it is his clothes, no longer even new.

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TLS Commentary

Now weed on . . .

There is something ignominiously about the names the English language has found for our common garden weeds. You need only eye, or even better, ear, the weeds, and you will find them at once the most repellent and need not expect any quarter should they dare to break surface in the midst of all the euphonious beauties of the herbaceous border. Yet for the infant weed that grows at the base of the Sweet William, not the dignity of the Latin generic name of the *Antirrhinum* and the epithet *patens* (battered formations does not boost his weeds, he polioles; for, for the sake of the only the garden to the bottom of the garden, there to view a thriving Willow Herb. The sordid names by which weeds are called invite their unfeeling desecration. Only a job with a hoe could possibly wait a growth so base and polyphonic as to be generally known as the Swamp Lovewort. Who will delay for an instant dash to the garden to see the Creeping Charley, a horticultural anomaly which is unpoliticant as it is

the killers are marked with a loonatic capital F for fatal (never add Foot's Parsley or Petty Spurge to your salads; they only look like health foods). She might have thought of doing the same for the gloomily complete list of chemical weedkillers which includes several empires garden-herbicide of acidic compounds brewed miles from the front line in unnatural urban laboratories and designed to single out and annihilate their enemy with selective accuracy of a Cruise missile. Even the standards of the long-suffering weeds they will one day suffocate are 2, 4, 5-T (an indiscriminate concoction recommended for "Clearing a Dandelion Garden").

Finally, if it's narcotics you seek, *The Gardener's Book of Weeds* will tell you how to pick out Hemp Dogbane, also known as Indian Hemp, and the Opium Poppy. For the first you have to go to the United States, the second is grown commercially in Europe. As for the third, *Papaver somniferum*, the equal of any domesticated flower. Of it, Mrs Allan writes, ambiguously, that "the Opium Poppy found in gardens is an escape". So the next time the weeds get too much for you, perhaps you may be right, beneath your hand.

Netsuke
Selected Pieces
Volume 6: Bour Collection Catalogues
MARIE-HERSE COULLERY and
MARTIN S. NEWSTEAD
This volume is the first in the series to deal with Japanese art. It illustrates and describes 1200 selected netsuke of the Bour Collection covering all the manufacturing centres. The collection is particularly rich in netsuke created by artists who lived in the second part of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century in Osaka and Tokyo. The catalogue lists contains eight colour plates, an alphabetical list of 897 signatures illustrated on separate plates and a glossary and an index complete the book. 9 1/2 x 5 1/2 ins. in slip case; 8 colour plates, 150 black and white; illustrated limited edition of 2,000 numbered copies.
Special price until 31st July, 1978, £55.00.
Price from 1st August, £65.00.
Routledge & Kegan Paul
39 Store Street London WC1

King and priest, build Egyptian and Mayan and Aztec and countless other cities, with their architecture bisemeral in every sense of the word.

But actually the mind puzzled is a simple mechanism akin to that of the experimental rat. It meets the demands of life by automatic responses under guidance from the monitor within. There is no hesitation, no "do next", for these would presuppose an "I" feeling helpless before a puzzle and having a conscious will to resolve it. The weasel word "adaptation" will not account for the pursuit of social utility on the large scale of armies, temples, palaces—which require concerted effort, discussion, "thinking what to do next". What bicameral behaviour lacks, in short, is the chief characteristic of mind, namely purpose.

When the bisemeral pattern is eventually offered by Professor Jaynes is too simple. It is largely automatic as before ("thinking is not conscious") and gives no sign of possessing what James called the "fringe" of feelings, ideas, and sensations which "in an instant" James, "by a change of attention, one can bring into the central field of consciousness". Attention follows purpose and being thus brought into play summons up memories, associations, and habits. And since these come into conscious view they must be considered as belonging to it. No automation will serve. Thus in writing these lines, I come to a halt, seeking the right phrase and not finding it immediately, I stop searching for an instant and the phrase floats up (as it seems) of its own accord. But this widespread reply is neither god nor machine. It is conscious mind at work, pursuing a purpose by choosing among its stored-up resources. If there were no conscious call or judgment of what fits, the absent-minded ninny would not stop and correct himself when he plays a wrong note.

No, consciousness is both an fluid and an essentially to be pinned down to what it can do or must be. Professor Jaynes himself doubts whether it can ever be fully understood by conscious thought: it is like the eye trying to see its own seeing. He also admits that a knowledge of mind processes must not yield a titillation of consciousness. The notion of mind to brain is not accessible to analysis. That the relation holds is unquestioned, but as William James pointed out, the extraneous plasticity and instability of the mind makes mechanical correlations unworkable: the brain can emancipate itself for its own defects and injuries, and undergo localized functional shifts of its ground.

Are we to believe, then, that the bicameral brain which could sing the *Ubi* and *Hammurabi* could, and build the Pyramids, lacked that plasticity which now offers us consciousness? If the answer is yes, some physical change must be cited to account for our altered state. Any gift that cannot be done, it seems gratuitous to suppose a different mind for mankind's earlier days, especially when its social and literary products resemble ours so closely.

But armed with a hypothesis, our author is easily tempted to see vestiges of bicameral behaviour after its stated breakdown: for instance, in Joan of Arc, Blake, and other famous hallucinators. One wonders why physiology, not invoked for at least some of these cases; for instance, Joan probably suffered from scurvy, which is known to induce hallucinations. In religious cases, a theorist would recognize that genius, which is a form of high organic coordination sometimes expressed in synesthesia, tends to contribute its feast to the influence of an external power. In religious age, God leads, prophet and priest, St. Augustine, post-bicameral, heard the "Toll of legs". Secular poets speak rather of inspiration or "breathings": the divine effluvia is vaguely from above—or in the psychology—from below. In either case it visits the most self-conscious minds. Plato noticed its workings in the fox, where the poet is shown as not knowing what he does.

In sum, the grand thesis ends by doing less than justice to both types of mind. It denies what we call ego and deliberate intelligence in the human beings who launched civilization, and it forgets that

consciousness as we know it has thickness—layers and degrees of feeling and thought with which it may well act in a way easily misinterpreted as bicameral.

What remains engrossing and makes Professor Jaynes's work worth reading is this very same subject of consciousness considered as a fact of cultural history—not the origin properly so-called, but the development of self-consciousness, which in the end is what the author is really interested in.

In such a treatment one would naturally begin by questioning the notion of linear advance from one "mind" to another. And perhaps even before one would ask how tenebrous, anyway, is the conception of a "mind" standing for whole empires and ages, particularly when their mind is deduced from literature. One can read all of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* and still not know anything about the man. The world of the mind is not a simple thing, with religious fury. And although we may take Sir and literature as expressing an important, sometimes dominant, attitude in society, high culture gives no warrant for supposing an "I" made of a people equipped with the corresponding "mind". What is called a common faith—say, in the Middle Ages—runs from superstition to mysticism, taking in diverse philosophies in between.

And from the author's point of view should we not think that the Middle Ages, heading the voice of God and often hearing it, must relapse into the preconscious bicameral, long after the one-chambered author of Ecclesiastes? The human mind, more likely, is of one sort and changes with time and place irregularly, through the shifting emphasis of varying intellectual conceptions, themselves no product of special need and purpose. In a sceptical age, nobody believes in God the mayor, but many believe in the ill or superstitious as driving the mind even more harshly. Man's sense of being pushed and his sense of being free always coexist, though not in the same proportions.

Are we to say, then, that Freud and the depth psychology of the moment batten a wishful return to bicameral dictation? And what about the vital determinisms in vogue, those of spirit and matter? All of them have arisen and prospered in a period when consciousness of self was simultaneously rising to its highest peak on record, that is, among the enlightened, Enlightenment, Romantic

Thinking affectively

By R. S. Peters

JEROME NEU:
Emotion, Thought and Therapy
194pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul.
£6.95.

Emotion, Thought and Therapy is a scholarly work which fails to grip the reader partly because of the lack of balance in its presentation, and partly because its implications for therapy seem academic in relation to actual problems of modern psychiatry.

The first part is a long, elaborate and rather laboured reiteration of the Humean view that emotions are essentially feelings with thoughts contingently attached to them, and a defence of the Spinozistic thesis that emotions are thought-dependent. Feelings are dependent upon logical relations and beliefs about objects and situations. The point of this lengthy excursion into the history of philosophy is to show that for Spinoza's doctrine to provide a more satisfactory philosophical foundation for Freudian and Jungian theories of the mind, we must begin to understand how people's emotional lives might be transformed by conscious action and interpretation of their memories, beliefs, etc.; how knowledge might help one to be free. In the actual working out of the implications of the theories of emotion for psychotherapy, however, Hume's more or less unexamined assumptions are little made, for example, of the connection between his associationism and modern theories of conditioning. Spinoza takes over as the precursor of Freud, who treats the mind as a black box, the exemplar of psychotherapy, even though he had no explicit theory of the emotions.

ism, individualism, the journey into the self have engendered a new sort of double mind—the "second mind" within, who watches, compares, and eavesdrops; who stifles impulse, spoils pleasure, and ingratifies guilt and angst.

That these conditions are the handiwork of "language" is true if one means it broadly. It would be clearer to say that ideas, spread and super-refined through words—metaphors, in Professor Jaynes's sense—are at the source. But these, from the beginning of language, have been invented, as Ronald Englefield has argued; they have not grown in their own accord like weeds. Over a hundred years ago, Goethe saw in contemporary art and literature the cause of Western man's ever-enlarging consciousness of self and his thought that in our century life would become intolerable. A witness of our time, Kazimierz Brzezinski, confirms the prediction.

Modernity has crept into language. My [preceding] re-

marks themselves . . . are a modern reflex, a symptom of self-consciousness, of one "self-determining" culture, of our uncommittal, unthoughtful thinking of thought. Never, perhaps, have there been so many thinkers thinking at once, probably never so many stupid ones. Everything is studied—time, speech, copulation, art and all their "structures". Everything is subject to science; everything fulfils the function of knowing.

Professor Jaynes's book was designed to show the structure of a modern mind, which accomplished feats without any of its relentless knowing. The great charm of such a creature makes one wonder whether the elaborate scholarly undertakings of self and thought by modern man are a tendency of high civilization to invent primitivism. The rationale of the drug experience, Norman O. Brown's advocacy of baby impulsiveness through life, others' longing for peaceful lunacy,

Diamond Day

The diamonds when they are blue clay.
The colour of corals, die easily
At the beginning of their career, but later on
They are almost eternal. Only certain carbon is suitable.
In the blue pipe, this Cullinan diamond was formed.
From an entire mammoth that lurched into the volcano:
See all those tusks and hair reduced in a flare
To a few ounces of glittering soul. Is the mammoth
Jumpy in the diamond? It is mammoth-heren
Within that diamond and we cannot get there.
Except by jumping into a volcano if we have the call.
But then geology might not choose us, and we wouldn't know
Until we woke up in the diamond's eye:
Millions of years have passed. Kufka's novels,
With interminable delays and unquenching powers
Describe geology on behalf of Prague City,
Which was and is stone wishing in become diamond.
Having collected enough carbon-based life indoors,
But it is half-paralysed with cutting and fitting;
Every block cut, every facet, loses its meaning.
America's intrigue was to fuse diamond in the atomic flash:
Populations portulapole, produce pure carbon.
Now up on the Mammoth, look down and turn the facets:
Long-haired giant in a condition of sexual arousal.
As he looked as he dove into the hot rock of rebirth.
(But will she stand, as the city goes up, a diamond?)

Peter Redgrove

Spinoza combines sound, scholarly exposition with a critical common-sense well supported by reference to modern philosophical work on the concept of "emotion". Jerome Neu has little difficulty in showing that Hume's attempt to set himself up as the Newton of the social sciences, by suggesting that emotions and ideas held together by principles of association, paralleling atoms held together by gravitation, is fraught with incoherence—particularly in the case of his account of emotion. For in fact, for example, the feeling is not just causally or associatively connected with the perception of the object of fear. Spinoza's contention that emotions essentially involve thought, and are to be distinguished by the character of the thoughts involved, is much more tenable. Spinoza is particularly interesting on the various mechanisms for transforming emotion, particularly through changing beliefs about their objects and sources. In this respect he anticipated Freud.

Having established the primacy of thought in emotion, Professor Neu passes to the implications of his thesis for therapy. He claims that types of therapy can be arranged along a spectrum in accordance with the role that they assign to thoughts. At one end there are drugs and shock-treatment. At the other end, he claims, are psychoanalytic techniques. He grants that phobias may be removed by conditioning techniques but asks, pertinently, whether this shows that such techniques are likely to be effective with the classical psychoneuroses.

His thought end of the spectrum of therapies is introduced by a discussion of Freud's analysis of phobias. The phobia of community consensus about someone's powers in endowing him with such powers is examined and endorsed; so is the importance of psycho-

logical coherence in so far as this

person is suffering from the likelihood of his experience. Levi-Strauss's view that the correspondence to some extent physiological reality is especially when applied to the case of emotion. After an examination of the Humean account of emotion, the relation of emotion to thought is discussed. From time to time the thought is stressed of the thought, and limits on the influence of particular institutions.

One would hope to find the same of/discrimination in Western of Soviet statements and the process whereby Soviet acquire their images of the West. It must be admitted, however, that the task of the Americanologist. A wide range of views of the Soviet Union are presented, including judgments on the merits and demerits of the Soviet system and the influence of the Soviet Union on the world.

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Moscow's White House-ologists

By Archie Brown

STEPHEN P. GIBERT:
Soviet Images of America
167pp. Macdonald and Jane's.
110.50.

How political leaders perceive other nations and their leaders is a matter of great political consequence. And how the Cubans perceive the United States is clearly a matter of special importance, for the foreign and military policies which these perceptions help to determine affect us all.

The Bay of Pigs fiasco was partly a result of the perception within the American administration of extreme dissatisfaction with the port of the Cuban people with the Castro regime. Khrushchev's instigation of the Cuban missile crisis partly resulted from his perception of Kennedy as weak and indecisive.

To contrast, the Soviet leadership more accurately perceived what they could expect from the American administration in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968 without provoking action by the United States or NATO in support of East European reformers. Likewise, the Soviet Union continued to see a communist force in South Vietnam, and American withdrawal and thereby contributed to the complete communist victory in that country and a humiliating defeat for the United States. The Soviet decision-makers have accurately perceived the balance of opinion within the United States and the mood within the administration and Congress to be such that even open exposure of the fact that the Americans had been secretly involved in the Vietnam war would not lead to any further attempt by the US to become militarily engaged in that country.

Even if, however, the importance of such perceptions is accepted, how should one set about investigating the Soviet image of the United States? Soviet judgments about the United States are based on the grounds that it is impossible to distinguish between those elements in Soviet propaganda which the propagandists do not themselves believe and those which accurately reflect genuine Soviet perceptions of the rival superpower? Stephen Gibert suggests that those who would dismiss most of what Soviet leaders say as "mere rhetoric" and who attend to the propaganda of the Western world, should search for a search for the refinements of individual self-expression. In Eastern Europe the quest for new forms affected prose-writers and poets alike. The sprawling novels of I. J. Bogdanov, the daily samizdat of his more celebrated brother, Borisov Singor, spring from these efforts. In time, independent Poland and the United States became two centres of modern Jewish creativity. Another great Jewish writer, Sholem Aleichem, wrote the daily samizdat of his more celebrated brother, Borisov Singor, spring from these efforts. In time, independent Poland and the United States became two centres of modern Jewish creativity.

As Irving Howe and Elinor Greenberg note in their Introduction to *Aches Out of Hope*, "in the entire thwarted and scoured history of modern Yiddish literature there is no chapter more tragic than that of the Soviet Yiddish writers." Among them were young of extraordinary talent and inventiveness, such as David Hofstein, Peretz Meriksh and Moshe Kulbak; out of a language steeped in folk idioms they developed a modern style full of intoxicating images and metaphors which combined the musical modalities of their Slavic neighbours, the Hebrew roots of the nineteenth-century Yiddish "classics", and the linguistic influences of West European literature. The prose-writers included remarkable talents such as the impressionist David Bergelson and the symbolist Der Nister ("The Hidden One")—pen-name of Pinhas Kohnovich)—who drew on the Cabbalah as much as on the German Romanticism. Among them were barely into their thirties—and all to a lesser or greater degree were attracted to the ideals of socialism. Who, indeed, among the secular Jewish intellectuals of that time did not see the best, perhaps the worst, of the intellectual, the results were even more lethal. Even the most zealous believers among them were inextricably tied to their past. As Communists, they may have welcomed the collapse of the tsarist regime, but they were not Jews. In Moshe Kulbak's superb novel *Zelmenyev*, included in the collection, a simple peasant-like Jew from Minsk confides in his son:

"Don't think that I'm not on your side. No, I really am, . . .

They should have gotten rid of the tsar, very necessary. He was a nothing. . . . But when they came to our bit of religion—our faith, that isn't right. . . . not the least bit. . . . simply isn't nice. A wedding ought to be a wedding, a birth (circumcision) ought to be a birth and it's sometimes right to say a prayer—why not?"

Then, "Comrade Lenin is a great man. Certainly, a great man. Yet what does he know when it comes to matters of faith? . . . Let us even assume that he is touched by grace—so that he is not a simple Jew. . . . He is a Jew, a Jew, a Jew. . . . The Yiddish G-d is nobody at all!"

Soviet actions) when he attacks those who make a sharp distinction between Marxist-Leninist ideology and Soviet national interest and thus provoke the tiresome debate about which is the principal determinant of Soviet actions. The greater glory of the Soviet Union and the spread of official Marxist-Leninism in fact go hand in hand, because Marxism-Leninism is a body of doctrine open to various emphases and interpretations, and the Soviet leadership have the coercive power to uphold their own official interpretation of it. The resultant ideology not only legitimizes the "leading role" of the Communist Party and centralization of power within it, and thus defends the leadership's domestic jurisdiction, but also legitimizes their attempts to extend Soviet spheres of influence abroad in the name of "proletarian internationalism"—one of the struggle against capitalism and imperialism.

Marxist-Leninist ideology does not, however, involve Soviet actions from the task of making difficult policy choices. A better educated, more articulate Soviet people want a more rapid improvement in living standards (which they now have) and must not lose sight of the illusion of a confident and expansive Soviet military (like the military elsewhere) will still higher investment in the defence industry. To the illusion of the party leadership

Within their self-imposed limits, and given that they are writing more for an American political public than a specialist academic one, Professor Gibert and his co-authors do a superbly synthetic and summarizing an extensive body of Soviet writing about the West. Gibert also rightly pinpoints another "false dichotomy" (to stand alongside Soviet words and

IRVING HOWE and
ELINOR GREENBERG (Editors):
Aches Out of Hope
Pictorial by Soviet-Yiddish Writers
218pp. New York: Schocken Books.
\$10.95.

Shortly before the Second World War, Yiddish literature, hitherto bound by the concerns and conventions of the traditional East European shtetl (small town), took a leap forward into modernity. In the United States, the daily samizdat of his more celebrated brother, Borisov Singor, spring from these efforts. In time, independent Poland and the United States became two centres of modern Jewish creativity. Another great Jewish writer, Sholem Aleichem, wrote the daily samizdat of his more celebrated brother, Borisov Singor, spring from these efforts. In time, independent Poland and the United States became two centres of modern Jewish creativity.

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has been to try to satisfy both, but the shortcomings of the economic growth rate has made such a position of awkward decisions ever harder to maintain.

The Soviet image of the United States is important, but it is not unchanging. It is also only one "input" in the Soviet policy-making process (in particular, so far as decisions on the allocation of resources are concerned). It is not clear, therefore, that the conclusion which Gibert draws from his study necessarily follows from an examination of Soviet perceptions of the United States (especially from one which tends to ignore or play down differences of perception within the Soviet Union). The final paragraph of this book reads:

An analysis of Soviet images of the United States and the ongoing competitive struggle between the two superpowers cannot but lead one to a pessimistic view of the future. A more antagonistic Soviet-American relationship, whether called "cold war" or some other name—would appear to be nearly inevitable. When this will occur will depend upon how quickly Americans understand the vast gulf that separates the illusion of a confident and expansive Soviet Union, determined to become the dominant world power.

Though Professor Gibert tries far

the most part to maintain a certain detachment from the various schools of thought about foreign policy within the United States, it is clear that his sympathies lie with those whom he describes as the "realists", who, while "acknowledging the fruitfulness of nuclear war . . . believe that it is possible that such a war may be employed as a conscious instrument of national policy and that an outcome which clearly differentiates the winner from the loser will occur". The same realists think that "détente is making it more likely that Soviet Russia, not America, will win such a war".

When the Western conduct of such a "détente" was under the overall guidance of the politically and morally bankrupt Richard Nixon, any principled defence of various contrary official Soviet ones was out of the question. The pursuit of peace is not, however, incompatible with a refusal to be browbeaten into accepting Soviet ideological formulations and interpretations of agreements, as the recent statements at the Moscow view of implementation of the Helsinki Agreement well illustrated. Such arguments as took place at Belgrade may cool the spurious warmth of Soviet-American relations of the sort which extended to a majority of American voters (the "realists" no doubt among them) were foolish enough to accept a present value if he saw one. They lead to the kind of acceleration of the arms race which the "realists" (on both sides) would wish upon us.

Stamping out the shtetl

By Abraham Brumberg

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They should have gotten rid of the tsar, very necessary. He was a nothing. . . . But when they came to our bit of religion—our faith, that isn't right. . . . not the least bit. . . . simply isn't nice. A wedding ought to be a wedding, a birth (circumcision) ought to be a birth and it's sometimes right to say a prayer—why not?"

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Assistant
Schools Librarian
Bedford School Library Centre

As a result of an internal promotion within the Team, we now invite applications from qualified librarians for the post of Assistant Schools Librarian to be based at the Northern Area School Library Centre based at County Library HQ, Bedford.

The successful candidate will join a team of four librarians providing books and advisory services to the schools and playgroups in North Bedfordshire. This is a varied and challenging job, with opportunities to work both with small rural schools and with larger urban schools serving a multi-racial community.

While preference will be given to candidates with some experience of this kind of work, applications will also be considered from energetic and enthusiastic librarians who have recently completed their training.

Assistant Librarian
Local Government Library and
Information Service

An interesting opportunity exists for a chartered librarian to be responsible for the Library and Information Service to Local Government in Bedfordshire. Experience in reference, technical or college librarianship would be an advantage. The person appointed would be a member of the County Reference and Information Team based at County Library Headquarters, Bedford.

The salary for these two posts is: Librarians' Career Grade AP3-8 £2,922 to £4,986, plus supplements. Progression beyond £3,282 and £3,702 dependent upon responsibility and experience. For further details and application forms, please ring Bedford 83222, extension 101, or write to Personnel Officer, County Hall, Bedford. Closing date: 8th June, 1978.

Bedfordshire
COUNTY COUNCIL

Librarian

The Chemical & Allied Products Industry Training Board requires a Librarian to run a small library, serving its own staff, and the Chemical Industry.

The successful applicant will be a qualified Librarian or Information Scientist, and likely to have had some experience in special libraries. Experience in the Chemical or Allied Industries would be an advantage. Subject areas covered are predominantly training, management, health and safety and industrial relations.

Starting salary £3,175 to £3,750 subject to experience. Application forms obtainable from Mrs. P. McKinlay, Personnel Assistant, CAP/ITB, Slaters, House, 159/162 High Street, Slough, Middlesex. Telephone: Slaters 51336. Closing date: 31st May 1978.



Chemical and
Allied Products
Industry Training Board

Royal County of
BERKSHIRE

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978

MOBILE LIBRARIAN
£3,612-£3,693

A vacancy exists for a mobile librarian serving the elderly and housebound in the eastern half of the County. The post is based at Slough, in our North East Division. Full details and job description available from Mr. J. C. Powell, Divisional Librarian, Central Library, High Street, Slough.

TRAINEE LIBRARIAN
£1,837-£2,819

An opportunity for a graduate with an honours degree to train as a Librarian with Berkshire. Intensive pre-professional experience will be offered for a year prior to attendance at library school on full salary. Professional openings will be available upon successful completion of the postgraduate course. The person appointed will be based in our North East Division at Slough but may be required to work elsewhere in the County in the course of the year's training. Full details and application forms available from County Librarian, Abbey Mill House, Abbey Square, Reading.

LIBRARIANS

LONDON BOROUGH OF
BARKING
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library.

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Barking Library Service. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

BARNET
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Barnet Library Service.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S
HOSPITAL MEDICAL
COLLEGE

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM
MAIN LIBRARY

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the University of Birmingham Main Library.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES
CHICHESTER HIGH SCHOOL

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Chichester High School.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF
HEREFORD AND
WORCESTER
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the County Council of Hereford and Worcester.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

LONDON BOROUGH OF
HARROGATE
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the London Borough of Harrogate.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY
COUNCIL
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Staffordshire County Council.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

THE ISLAND
FOUNDATION
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Island Foundation.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COLLEGE OF HIGHER
EDUCATION
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Buckinghamshire College of Higher Education.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

SHEPHERD PURVIS
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Shepherd Purvis.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KINGSTON UPON THAMES
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

WILTSHIRE LIBRARY AND
MUSEUM SERVICE
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Wiltshire Library and Museum Service.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER
LIBRARY

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the University of Lancaster.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOC.
DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Royal Commonwealth Society.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

CITY OF MANCHESTER
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the City of Manchester Education Committee.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

LONDON BOROUGH OF
HARROGATE
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the London Borough of Harrogate.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY
COUNCIL
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

COUNTY OF SHROPSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SHROPSHIRE TECHNICAL
COLLEGE

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the County of Shropshire Education Committee.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

SHEPHERD PURVIS
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Shepherd Purvis.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KINGSTON UPON THAMES
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

WILTSHIRE LIBRARY AND
MUSEUM SERVICE
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Wiltshire Library and Museum Service.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER
LIBRARY

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the University of Lancaster.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOC.
DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Royal Commonwealth Society.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

CITY OF MANCHESTER
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the City of Manchester Education Committee.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

LONDON BOROUGH OF
HARROGATE
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the London Borough of Harrogate.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY
COUNCIL
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Staffordshire County Council.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

SHEPHERD PURVIS
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

SHROPSHIRE COUNTY
LIBRARY
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Shropshire County Library.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

LONDON BOROUGH OF
HARROGATE
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the London Borough of Harrogate.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY
COUNCIL
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Staffordshire County Council.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

SHEPHERD PURVIS
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Shepherd Purvis.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KINGSTON UPON THAMES
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

WILTSHIRE LIBRARY AND
MUSEUM SERVICE
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Wiltshire Library and Museum Service.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER
LIBRARY

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the University of Lancaster.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOC.
DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Royal Commonwealth Society.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library. The salary for this post will be within the Librarians' Career Scale 1-10, plus supplements and London weighting.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

CITY OF MANCHESTER
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from Librarians who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association for the post of Assistant Librarian in the City of Manchester Education Committee.

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

LONDON BOROUGH OF
HARROGATE
LIBRARIANS
DEPARTMENT

Closing date: 2nd June, 1978.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

THE BRITISH COUNCIL
invites applications for the
following posts

LIBRARIAN (IRAN)
Abadan Institute of Technology. Overall supervision of the library including ordering of books and materials, classification, financial checking and training of personnel. Candidates must be Chartered Librarians with a degree, preferably in Science/Technology, and at least 3 years' experience in tertiary institutions. Experience in a Science Faculty would be an advantage. Preferred age range 30-50. Salary: £7,200-£9,000 p.a. approx.

SENIOR LIBRARIAN (IRAN)
Raza Shah Kebab University, Babol. To establish services and stock of new Natural Sciences library, instruct students in library use and plan library development. Candidates, preferably 27-40 years, with degree and Dip.Lib. ML8 or equivalent and at least 5 years' experience in a university library. Salary: £8,750-£10,414 p.a. approx.

Public & University
Return fares are paid. Local contracts are guaranteed by the British Council. Please write briefly stating qualifications and length of appropriate experience, quoting relevant reference number and title of post, for further details and application form to The British Council (Appointments), 65 Davies Street, London, W1V 2AA.

**Could you run our
Technical Library
& Information Service?**
Salary £2,830-£4,900 p.a. inclusive
If you are a qualified Librarian, with an interest in building technology or with experience of Information work within the Construction Industry, then running our technical library might be the job for you.

The Library provides a technical service to the whole of the department. Additionally, you will be responsible for maintaining central records and the microfilm programme.

As our Senior Administrative Officer (Information & Resources) you will be responsible for the management of the Library and the provision of information with all that this involves, including the supervision of staff, with responsibility to the Chief Administrative & Finance Officer.

Application form from Personnel Officer, Town Hall, 100-102, London E17 4JF. (Tel. 01-531 8899—24-hour answering service.)
Closing date: 29th May, 1978. Please quote Ref: D1112.

London Borough of
Waltham
Forest

Assistant Archivist
PLYMOUTH
Salary £2,863 to £4,615 (including supplements)
We are seeking an honours graduate with a Diploma in Archive Administration to fill the new post at the West Devon Area Record Office in Plymouth.

Application forms are obtainable from the County Librarian, County Hall, Exeter (Tel. 0392 77777, ext. 325) returnable by June 9, 1978.

DEVON

ANNOUNCEMENTS
David Jones Booksellers Ltd. is now open at 100-102, London E17 4JF. (Tel. 01-531 8899—24-hour answering service.)
Closing date: 29th May, 1978. Please quote Ref: D1112.

WHO'S WHO
The Who's Who of the World is now available in paperback form. Price £1.95. Write to: Who's Who, 100-102, London E17 4JF. (Tel. 01-531 8899—24-hour answering service.)
Closing date: 29th May, 1978. Please quote Ref: D1112.

BUSINESS SERVICES
Book Mrs. D. J. Jones, 100-102, London E17 4JF. (Tel. 01-531 8899—24-hour answering service.)
Closing date: 29th May, 1978. Please quote Ref: D1112.

PERSONAL
Book Mrs. D. J. Jones, 100-102, London E17 4JF. (Tel. 01-531 8899—24-hour answering service.)
Closing date: 29th May, 1978. Please quote Ref: D1112.

IMMEDIATE ADVANCE
£30 to £100
No security deposit
A current credit rating is required. Write to: IMMEDIATE ADVANCE, 100-102, London E17 4JF. (Tel. 01-531 8899—24-hour answering service.)
Closing date: 29th May, 1978. Please quote Ref: D1112.

**TEMPORARY SENIOR
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN**
LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN LIBRARY REGION
(LASER)
Required for a period of twelve months to cover a member of the staff who is being seconded to a British Library research project. AP 11-11 £2,825 to £3,263 plus £1,000 (LASER) salary supplement (£3,125), and £1,000 (LASER) salary supplement (£3,125), and £1,000 (LASER) salary supplement (£3,125).

Applications should be sent to the Director, Library and Information Services, British Library, 100-102, London E17 4JF. (Tel. 01-531 8899—24-hour answering service.)
Closing date: 29th May, 1978. Please quote Ref: D1112.